1: Metraux E-5 (1934-1935) 1940
OY2 Easter Islanders OY2

JOINT PROPERTY

592 Roussel (190, p. 428) says that the fields were planted and the crops
423 harvested in common by the members of a household or by the people living
241 at the same place [lineage]. The workers were rewarded with a feast (*hatu*), the size of which depended upon the extent of the land and the importance of the owner. The dimensions given by early voyagers for the dwelling houses suggest that several biological families, probably closely related, lived together.

Near the foundations of ancient houses are generally found chicken houses
235 of stone in which the fowls were kept during the night. It is impossible to
422 determine now what system of property was applied as regards poultry.
436 Hens undoubtedly had a great value and were used for exchange. Today fowls are personal property and every man identifies his hens by an ownership mark cut on the legs. I was unable to discover whether ownership marks were used in ancient times or adopted under Chilian influence.

431 Today everyone gives freely of his clothes and of cooking and tilling
477 implements. Between relatives there is a constant exchange of gifts con-
602 forming to patterns of reciprocity. Children are permitted to use anything they need from the houses of either their paternal or maternal relatives. During his first stay on the island, Eyraud was obliged by the natives to build a boat. They gathered wood from all over the island and everyone participated in the construction of the truly "national boat."

The few boats on Easter Island are joint property of all those who have
226 contributed to their building, either in work or in furnishing wood. One such
422 boat belongs to seven men, and each must give his permission before the
501 boat can be used. The joint owners of a boat fish together and divide their catch among their own families. If the canoe belongs to a single person, those who help him fish receive the least desirable fish, and the owner keeps the tuna fish.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

THIEVERY

674 The thievery of Easter Islanders has been stressed by all visitors and
577 their dishonesty has become as famous as their statues. Even when the Europeans avenged the small thefts by slaughtering the unarmed natives, the islanders continued to steal. They used the charms of their women to distract the seamen while they robbed them of their hats or handkerchiefs.

181 The thievery of the natives is not merely the result of uncontrolled desire
674 for many new and astonishing things. Their dishonesty appears innate and
577 systematic; they enjoy stealing the fruits they have given to their visitors as much as the theft of cloth or European articles. Their bartering with the white men is absolutely unscrupulous; they filled with stones the baskets